ECE 471 – Embedded Systems
Lecture 8

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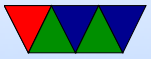
20 September 2024

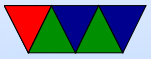
Announcements

- HW#1 grades sent out
- HW#2 was due
- HW#3 will be posted



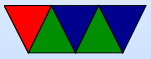
Coding Style

- How should you format your code?
- Does C have rules? Not really.
- International Obfuscated C Code Competition (IOCCC) `https://www.ioccc.org/`
- Your company or open-source project might have strict rules
- In this class as long as your code is relatively easy to follow I am fine with it



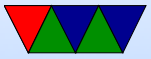
Coding Style – Tabs vs Spaces

- Indent code with a tab character?
  Or 8 spaces (traditional size of a tab)? Or some other amount of spaces?
- How long should lines be? Traditionally was 80 columns (historical size of screens)
- Other spacing, like `if ( x == 5 )` how many of those spaces should be there?



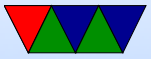
Coding Style – Curly Braces

- `int function() {`?
- Or should it be next line?
- Should int be on its own line too?



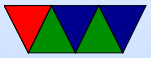
Coding Style – Variable Names

- Function Naming Styles
  - `count_active_users()`
  - `CountActiveUsers()` (camel-case)
- Variable Naming Styles
  - `int i;`
  - `int IndexForTheFirstForLoop;`
  - `u32iLoopIndex` (Hungarian notation, include type info in name)



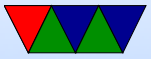
indent tool

- The `indent` program can reformat your code to match the "proper" style for a project



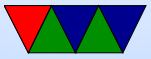
Coding Style – Linux kernel stuff

- Use of typedefs to make types shorter? `vpt_a` vs `struct virtual_pointer *a`
- Having only one exit to a function (using goto)
- Restricting the size functions can get



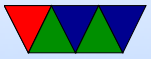
How Executables are Made

- Compiler generates ASM (Cross-compiler)
- Assembler generates machine language objects
- Linker creates Executable (out of objects)



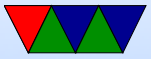
Tools – Compiler

- takes code, usually (but not always) generates assembly
- Compiler can have front-end which generates intermediate language, which is then optimized, and back-end generates assembly
- Can be quite complex
- Examples: gcc, clang
- What language is a compiler written in? Who wrote the first one?
  Thompson's *Reflections on Trusting Trust*



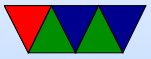
Tools – Assembler

- Takes assembly language and generates machine language
- creates object files
- Relatively easy to write (mostly string parsing and bit-manipulation)
- Examples: GNU Assembler (gas), tasm, nasm, masm, etc.



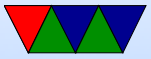
Tools – Linker

- Creates executable files from object files
- Resolves addresses of symbols.
- Links to symbols in libraries.
- Examples: ld, gold (hard to write)



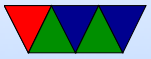
ELF Executable Format

- Binary contains your code
- Also contains initialized data
- Also a bunch of headers to tell the OS how to run things
- We'll discuss this more later



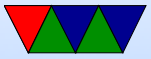
Application Binary Interface (ABI)

- The rules an executable needs to follow in order to talk to other code/libraries on the system
- A software agreement, this is not enforced at all by hardware



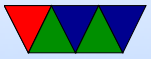
ARM32 Linux C/userspace ABI

- r0-r3 are first 4 arguments/scratch (extra go on stack) (caller saved)
- r0-r1 are return value
- r4-r11 are general purpose, callee saved
- r12-r15 are special (stack, LR, PC)
- Things are more complex than this. Passing arrays and structs? 64-bit values? Floating point values? etc.



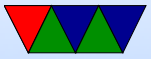
Kernel Programming ABIs

- OABI – "old" original ABI (arm). Being phased out. slightly different syscall mechanism, different alignment restrictions
- EABI – new "embedded" ABI (armel)
- hard float – EABI compiled with ARMv7 and VFP (vector floating point) support (armhf). Raspberry Pi (raspbian) is compiled for ARMv6 armhf.



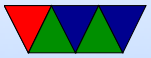
Linux System Calls (EABI/armhf)

- System call number in r7
- Arguments in r0 - r6
- Return value in r0 (-1 if error, errno in -4096 - 0)
- Call `swi 0x0`
- System call numbers can be found in `/usr/include/arm-linux-gnueabihf/asm/unistd.h` They are similar to the 32-bit x86 ones.



How was OABI different

- The previous implementation had the same system call numbers, but instead of r7 the number was the argument to `swi`.
- This was very slow, as there is no way to determine that value without having the kernel backtrace the callstack and disassemble the instruction.

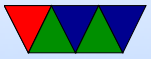


Manpage

The easiest place to get system call documentation.

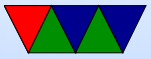
`man open 2`

Finds the documentation for "open". The 2 means look for system call documentation (which is type 2).



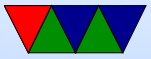
ARM ISAs

- ARM32
- Thumb
- Thumb2 (as seen on ECE271 ARM Cortex-M)
- AARCH64



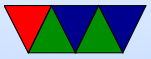
A first ARM assembly program: hello_exit

```
.equ SYSCALL_EXIT,     1

        .globl _start
_start:

        #=================================
        # Exit
        #=================================
exit:
        mov     r0,#5
        mov     r7,#SYSCALL_EXIT        @ put exit syscall number (1) in r7
        swi     0x0                     @ and exit
```



Some GNU assembler notes

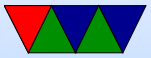
- Code comments
  - @ is the traditional comment character
  - # can be used on line by itself but will confuse assembler if on line with code.
  - Can also use /* */ and //
  - *Cannot* use ;
- Order is source, destination
- Constant value indicated by # or $
- .equ is equivalent to a C #define



`hello_exit` example

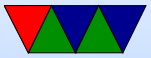
Assembling/Linking using `make`, running, and checking the output.

```
lecture6$ make hello_exit_arm
as -o hello_exit_arm.o hello_exit_arm.s
ld -o hello_exit_arm hello_exit_arm.o
lecture6$ ./hello_exit_arm
lecture6$ echo $?
5
```



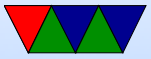
Let's look at our executable

- `ls -la ./hello_exit_arm`
  Check the size
- `readelf -a ./hello_exit_arm`
  Look at the ELF executable layout
- `objdump --disassemble-all ./hello_exit_arm`
  See the machine code we generated
- `strace ./hello_exit_arm`
  Trace the system calls as they happen.



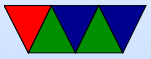
hello_world example

```
.equ SYSCALL_EXIT,      1
.equ SYSCALL_WRITE,     4
.equ STDOUT,            1

        .globl _start
_start:
        mov     r0,#STDOUT              /* stdout */
        ldr     r1,=hello
        mov     r2,#13                  @ length
        mov     r7,#SYSCALL_WRITE
        swi     0x0

        # Exit
exit:
        mov     r0,#5
        mov     r7,#SYSCALL_EXIT        @ put exit syscall number in r7
        swi     0x0                     @ and exit

.data
hello:          .ascii "Hello World!\n"
```



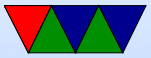
New things to note in `hello_world`

- The fixed-length 32-bit ARM cannot hold a full 32-bit immediate
- Therefore a 32-bit address cannot be loaded in a single instruction
- In this case the "=" is used to request the address be stored in a "literal" pool which can be reached by PC-offset, with an extra layer of indirection.
- Data can be declared with .ascii, .word, .byte
- BSS can be declared with .lcomm



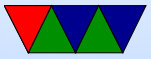
Using gdb with `hello_world`

- Run `gdb ./hello_world`
- Type *run* to run program, will exit normally
- Can set breakpoint `break exit`
- Can single-step
- Can *info regis* to see registers
- Cam *disassem* to see disassembly



simple loop example

```
        # for(i=0;i<10;i++) do_something();

        mov     r0,#0           # set loop index to zero
loop:
        push    {r0}            # save r0 on stack
        bl      do_something    # branch to subroutine, saving
                                # return address in link register
        pop     {r0}            # restore r0 from stack

        add     r0,r0,#1        # increment loop counter
        cmp     r0,#10          # have we reached 10 yet?
        bne     loop            # if not, loop
```



string count example

Count the number of chars in a string until we hit a space.

```
        ldr     r1,=hello       # load pointer to hello string into r1
        mov     r2,#0           # initialize count to zero
loop:
        ldrb    r0,[r1]         # load byte pointed by r1 into r0
        cmp     r0,#'␣'         # compare r0 to space character
                                # this updates the status flags
        beq     done            # if it was equal, we are done
        add     r2,r2,#1        # increment our count
        add     r1,r1,#1        # increment our pointer
        b       loop            # branch (unconditionally) to loop
done:
```